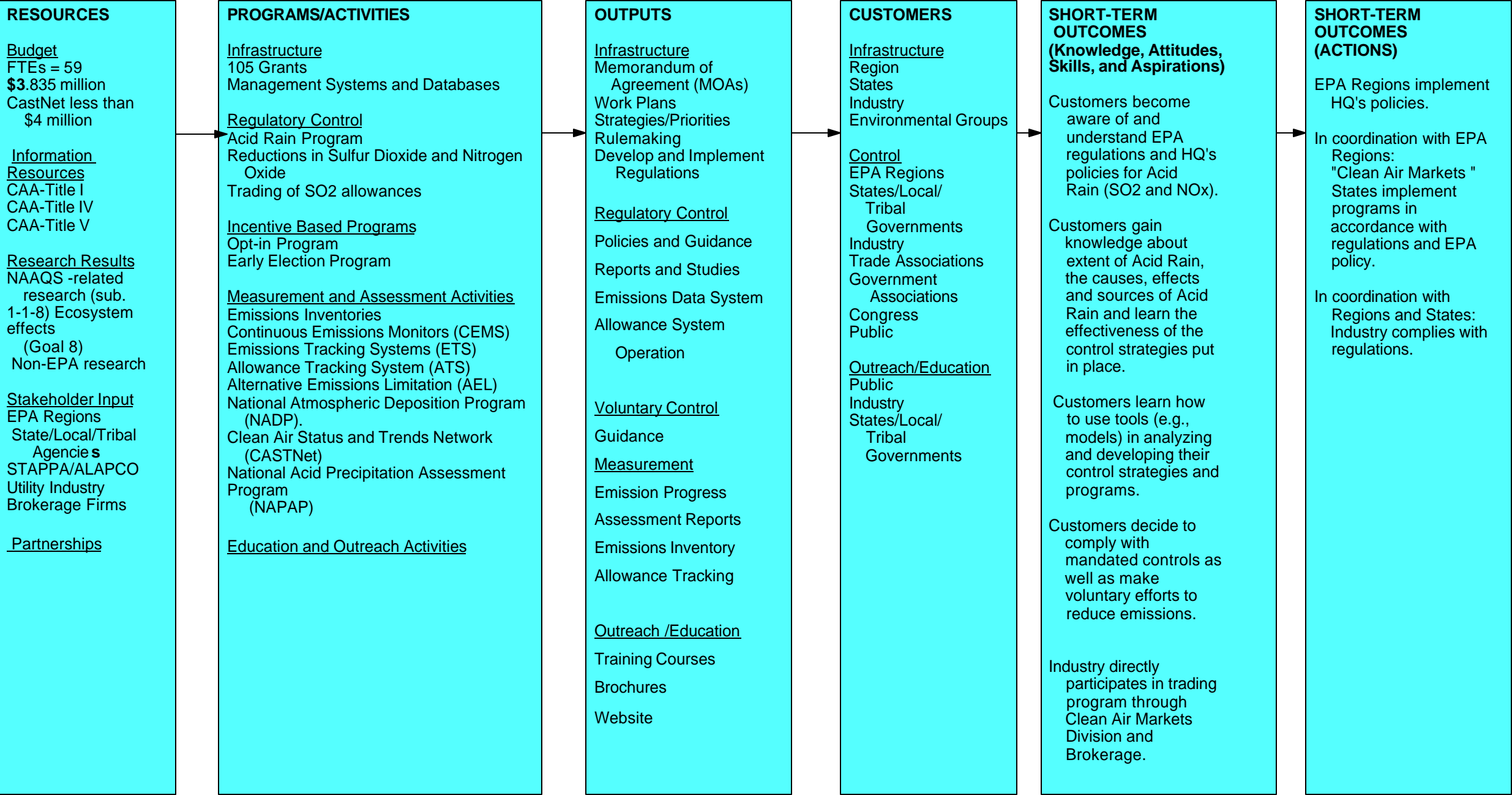


EPA HEADQUARTERS



RESOURCES

Budget
FTE's = 17

Information Resources
HQ's
MOA's
Operating Plan and Regulations

Facilities

Equipment

Stakeholder Input
STAPPA/ALAPCO
NAPAP
US Park Service

Partnerships

PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES

Infrastructure
105 Grants
Management Systems and Databases

Regulatory Control
Title V Permits

Voluntary Control

Measurement

Research

Education and Outreach Activities

OUTPUTS

Infrastructure

Regulatory Control
Guidance
Oversight Reports
Permit Reviews

Voluntary Control
Guidance

Measurement
Reports
Analyses
CEM Monitors
Certifications

Outreach/Education
Press Releases
Websites
Conferences
Literature
Speeches

CUSTOMERS

State/Local/Tribal Governments

Industry

Public

Trade Associations

Government Associations

SHORT- TERM OUTCOMES (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, and Aspirations)

State/Local/Tribal Agencies begin to understand EPA policies and guidance.

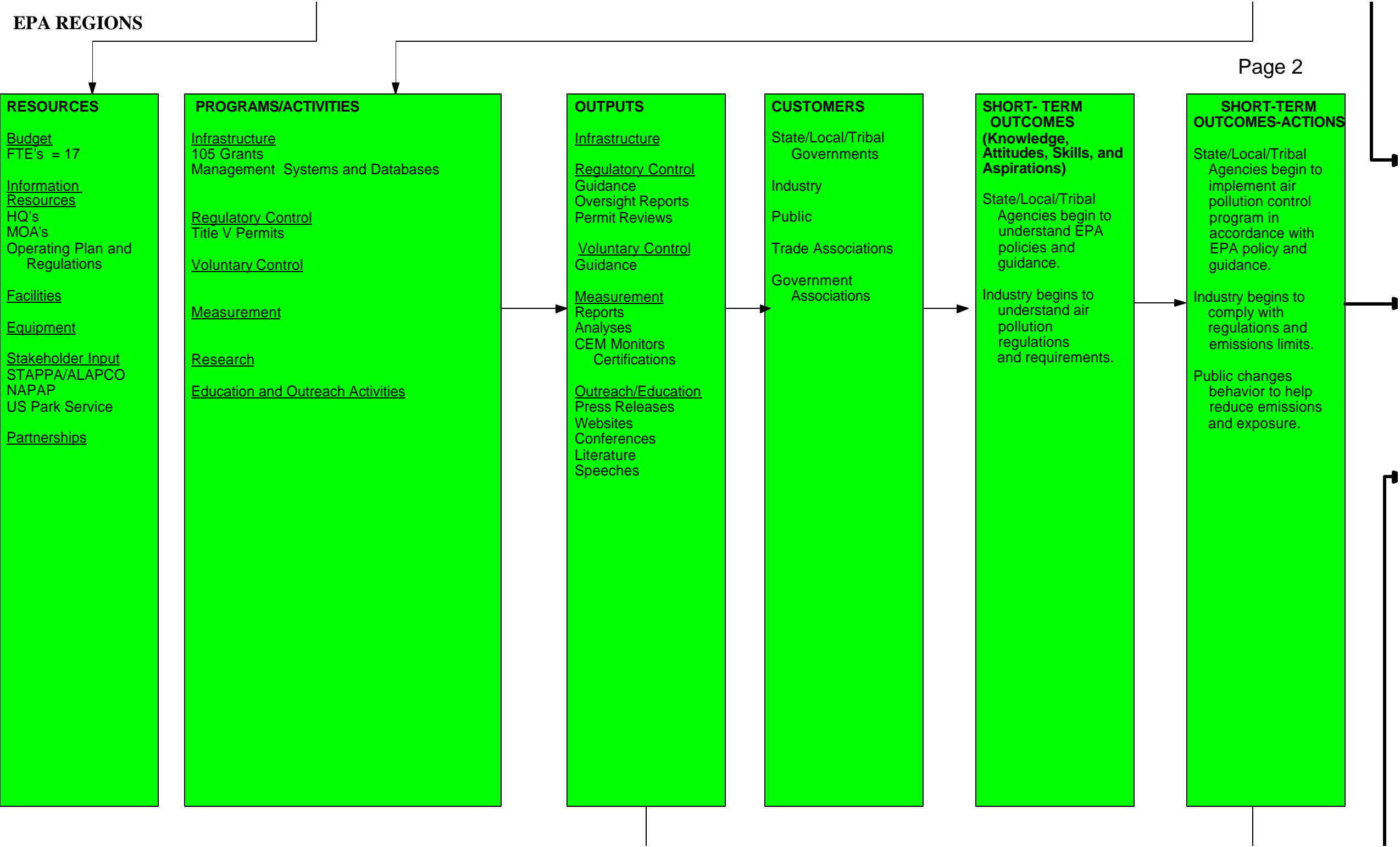
Industry begins to understand air pollution regulations and requirements.

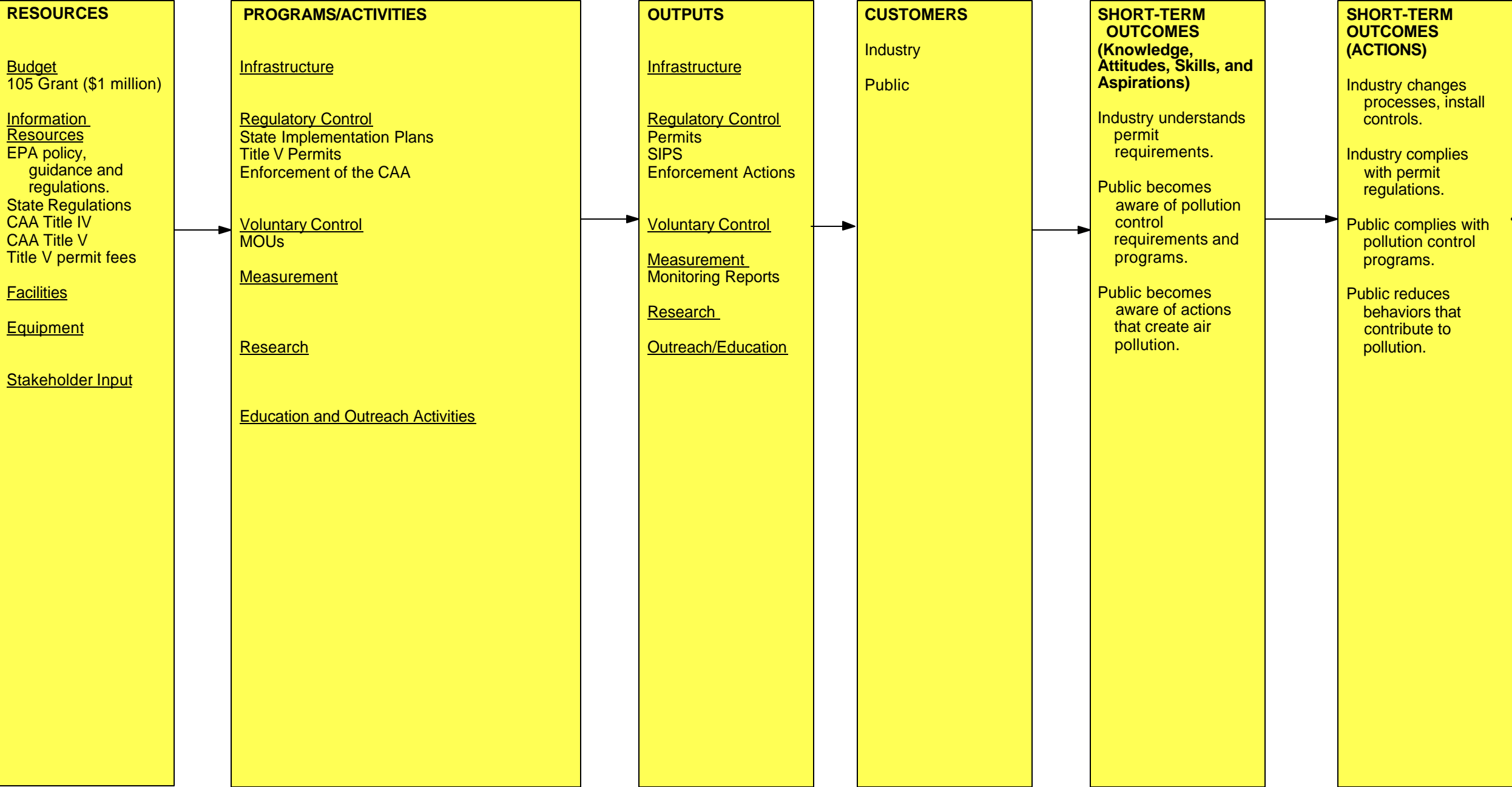
SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES-ACTIONS

State/Local/Tribal Agencies begin to implement air pollution control program in accordance with EPA policy and guidance.

Industry begins to comply with regulations and emissions limits.

Public changes behavior to help reduce emissions and exposure.





Note: As a result of programs constantly changing, this model remains a draft.

OTHER EPA AND NON-EPA PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCED ACID RAIN

EPA GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

- Subobjective 1.1.1 - Attain Ozone NAAQS
- Subobjective 1.1.5 - Attain Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS
- Subobjective 1.1.6 - Attain Nitrogen Dioxide NAAQS

EPA NON-GOAL 1 PROGRAMS

- Goal 4 - Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces, and Ecosystems
- Goal 6 - Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks (e.g., Green Lights, Energy STAR)
- Goal 8 - Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risk, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems
- Goal 9 - A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law



**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
(Stressors)**

Reduced SO2 emissions from utilities and industries.

Reduced NOx emissions from utilities and mobile sources.

Strategic Goal for Acid Rain:
By 2005, annual emissions of nitrogen oxides from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 2 million tons from projected levels, of which 1 million tons will occur during the summer to facilitate attainment of the ozone standard.
By 2010, annual sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 8.5 million tons below 1980 levels.

FY 2001 APG:
5 million tons of SO2 emissions from utility sources will be reduced from the 1980 baseline.
2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources will be reduced from levels before implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

FY 2001 APM's:
SO2 Reductions

Baseline for SO2: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2001 Annual Performance Goal is the 1980 emissions baseline. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.5 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPA) and used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report.

NOx Reductions
Baseline for NOx: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2001 Annual Performance Goal is emissions levels of coal-fired utility sources before implementation of Title IV of the CAA. Emissions levels that would have resulted without implementation of Title IV of the CAA were based on projection of NOx emissions assuming growth without additional controls.

Emissions Inventory

Emissions Tracking Annual Reconciliation completed by the Clean Air Market Division.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
(AMBIENT CONDITIONS)**

Improved Ambient Conditions - NOx and SO2.

(See APGs and APMs listed under the Intermediate Outcomes Stressors box.)

State/Local Air Monitoring Network

National Air Monitoring Network

National Atmospheric Deposition Program

Clean Air Status and Trends Network

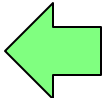
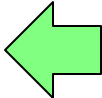
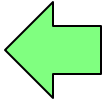
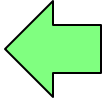
**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES
(Exposure)**

Reduced risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality.

LONG-TERM IMPACT

Clean Air
GPRA Strategic Goal for Clean Air : The air in every American community will be safe and healthy to breathe. In particular, children, the elderly, and people with respiratory ailments will be protected from health risks of breathing polluted air.

Reducing air pollution will also protect the environment, resulting in many benefits, such as restoring life in damaged ecosystems and reducing health risks to those whose subsistence depends directly on those ecosystems.



EXTERNALITIES:

(Factors beyond the control of the program that hinder or contribute to achievement of the program's goals.)

Economic conditions

Congressional and State budgetary appropriations

Weather

Lawsuits and court decisions

Public preferences/trends

Politics

Lobbying from industry and environmental groups

Energy supply conditions

FOOTNOTES:

[1] = This model represents the intended design of the program based on EPA planning and budget documents, numerous EPA web-based information, applicable statutes and regulations, interviews with EPA officials, and comments from EPA officials on the preliminary versions of the model. We did not discuss the model or its contents with EPA external stakeholders such as Congressional members, industry groups, environmental groups, or state agencies. Further, we did not perform work to test whether the program is being implemented as depicted in this model.

[2] = Activities are divided into categories which capture related activities. The categories list general programs or strategies in place, not the specific activities being conducted. Activities or programs that do not receive funding from this GPRA subobjective are not listed. Cross-cutting infrastructure activities that support all Goal 1 subobjectives (e.g., resource management, information management, Title V permitting and Tribal programs) are not listed here.

[3] = Includes economic incentive as well as voluntary programs.

[4] = OGC provides advice/legal support in developing rules, handling lawsuits, Congressional Inquiries, document requests, FOIA requests, and Discovery Requests from DOJ.

[5] = OGC provides advice/legal support for: adverse comments on a SIP, non-attainment programs, high profile facilities, source redesignations, Title V issues, and increased sanctions.

[6] = OECA activities include: developing enforcement-related rulemakings, policy, and guidance; ensuring enforceability of rules; setting national enforcement priorities; investigating and deterring violations; participating in civil and administrative case negotiations, litigation and settlements; managing national enforcement programs; collecting and integrating compliance and enforcement data; developing enforcement initiatives; and coordinating enforcement activities with States, Locals, Tribes, EPA Regions, OGC, DOJ and other Federal Agencies. Most state and local agencies are authorized to operate federal air regulatory programs which includes conducting compliance monitoring activities such as on-site inspections and initiating appropriate enforcement actions in response to identified violations.